

Brunei

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	1	1	1	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	2	2	2	\$139,083	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	2	2	2	\$0.00	2	2	2	\$5,425
Service Academies	1	1	1	\$70,561	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	6	6	6	\$209,644	2	2	2	\$5,425

The Royal Bruneian Armed Forces (RBAF) consists of infantry, navy, and air combat units. A British armed forces Gurkha battalion permanently stationed in Brunei near the center of the country's oil industry contributes to Brunei's national security. Because of the country's small size, Bruneians regard a continued U.S. presence in the region as critical to their long-term security and prosperity. Since the signing of a November 1994 Memorandum of Understanding on Defense Cooperation, the RBAF have engaged in joint exercises, training programs, and other military exchanges with the United States. Their continued participation in Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS) courses and in training they purchase through Foreign Military Sales (FMS) enables the USG to help Brunei train future leaders for its armed forces. This training also increases Brunei's awareness and understanding of U.S. policies and facilitates lasting relationships between Bruneian military leaders and their counterparts from the United States and the Asia-Pacific region.

We have steadily enhanced military cooperation since the Sultan of Brunei's visit to the United States in 2002. The Joint Working Committee on Defense meets annually to plan and coordinate bilateral military-to-military activities, which have expanded to include joint special forces exercises, multilateral peacekeeping operations training, explosive ordinance disposal training, and maritime ship boarding and interdiction exercises, along with increased port calls by U.S. Navy vessels for training and community relations events.

A Bruneian cadet graduated from West Point as a member of the class of 2009, and another cadet is attending the Air Force Academy Class of 2012, with the cost of training underwritten by the Government of Brunei.

Cambodia

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	55	55	11	\$463,543	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMF	191	191	5	\$127,318	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	61	61	1	\$479,195	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	389	389	12	\$254,560	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	2	1	2	\$27,317	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	222	222	3	\$505,516	0	0	4	\$890,000
Regional Centers	26	26	10	\$128,364	15	15	7	\$168,015
Service Academies	1	1	1	\$73,519	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	947	946	45	\$2,059,332	15	15	11	\$1,058,015

The U.S. enjoys an expanding military relationship with Cambodia. In 2006, with the lifting of the suspension of International Military Education and Training (IMET) and Foreign Military Financing (FMF) funding as a result of Cambodia's change in anti-trafficking status from Tier 3 to Tier 2 Watchlist, DoD and State developed a plan to expand our military ties with Cambodia, with the aim of promoting reform and professionalization within the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces. Cooperation focuses on defense reform, promoting regional cooperation and international peacekeeping capacity, addressing capacity gaps in border and maritime security, enhancing counter-terrorism and counter-narcotics capacity, and promoting civil-military operations and disaster response capability. All aspects of U.S. military cooperation with Cambodia promote reform and restructuring of the military, transparency, and respect for the rule of law. .

IMET funds are used to provide training to help professionalize the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces, though funding levels and greatly limit the scope. When available, funds are also used to provide training and education to the Cambodian military in order to combat terrorism and improve border surveillance and control. These activities support our goals of improving Cambodia's counter-terrorism, counter-narcotics, and anti-piracy capabilities. Participation in Expanded International Military Education and Training (E-IMET) in civil-military relations, human rights, the military justice system, and establishing democratic values in the military, was not possible in 2010 due to the low IMET funding level. Increased IMET funding requested for FY 2012 is justified by increased professional military education and the incorporation E-. In FY 2010, FMF funds also provided training, in addition to military equipment, to increase English Language Proficiency and provide low-level PME in support of FMF granted equipment. In FY 2009 and FY 2010, the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) funded training for peace support operations for the military, which included courses in basic peacekeeping operations and staff skills. The State Department also provides funding in support of Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs - Humanitarian Demining (NADR-HD) and weapons destruction programs that included training components.

China, People's Republic of

FY 2009					FY 2010			
Program	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	1	1	1	\$10,000	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	29	29	7	\$50,234	44	44	10	\$183,822
Service Academies	0	0	0	\$0.00	2	2	1	\$4,000
Totals:	30	30	8	\$60,234	46	46	11	\$187,822

Cook Islands

FY 2009					FY 2010			
Program	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
Regional Centers	1	1	1	\$9,685	4	4	4	\$46,807
Totals:	1	1	1	\$9,685	4	4	4	\$46,807

The United States welcomes the continued participation of the Cook Islands in the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies' (APCSS) courses, designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations. These courses increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with officials from these islands. Participation by the single student in 2009 and the projected four students in 2010 ensure access to, and relationships with, key security sector officials in the Cook Islands.

Fiji

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	2	2	1	\$20,000	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	9	9	5	\$64,048	11	11	7	\$119,937
Totals:	11	11	6	\$84,048	11	11	7	\$119,937

On December 5-6, 2006, the Fiji military overthrew the lawfully elected government of Fiji. The United States has called on the leader of the coup, Commodore Bainimarama, to abandon his extra-judicial activities, withdraw completely from politics, and restore Fiji's legitimate democratically elected government.

After the coup, the United States reviewed its assistance programs and policy options under section 508 of the Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act and determined it appropriate to cease all applicable U.S. assistance directed to the Government of Fiji. This decision covered approximately \$2.5 million in primarily military-related assistance in the FY 2007-FY 2008 timeframe, such as the Foreign Military Financing (FMF) and International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs. This action further precluded new economic assistance programs to the Government of Fiji under the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act.

The United States has suspended all deliveries and sales of lethal military equipment to Fiji, official visits to the United States, and participation by senior Fiji military and government officials in U.S. sponsored events in third countries. The United States has also suspended the Fiji military's participation in and planning for joint military exercises and U.S.-sponsored conferences and courses. Visa sanctions have been imposed on coup and interim government leaders. These measures will remain in place until the President or Secretary of State determines that a democratically elected government has taken office, which may not happen until 2014. Other U.S. actions taken in response to the coup are subject to further review as circumstances in Fiji merit. In the meantime, participation in Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) and Regional Center events are the only allowable security-related engagements, such as those in FY 2009.

Hong Kong

FY 2009					FY 2010			
Program	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
Regional Centers	2	2	2	\$7,706	4	4	4	\$5,425
Totals:	2	2	2	\$7,706	4	4	4	\$5,425

The United States is committed to strengthening the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region's (HKSAR) autonomy from mainland China. The HKSAR Government Disciplined and Civil Services are all highly professional organizations with little to no contact with their mainland counterparts. It is in the USG interest to see that these entities are capable of remaining independent from the mainland. Training of this nature in FY 2009 helped to cement the already strong relationship in existence between the United States and Hong Kong Government ; this also includes Hong Kong Government continued attendances at the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies.

Indonesia

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
ALP	3	1	3	\$42,044	0	0	0	\$0.00
CTFP	102	100	19	\$779,002	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	21	21	1	\$4,289,065	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	381	381	14	\$694,199	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	85	45	75	\$2,042,459	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	342	342	5	\$2,314,986	40	40	10	\$2,853,000
Regional Centers	28	28	15	\$165,873	24	24	9	\$233,740
Totals:	962	918	132	\$10,327,628	64	64	19	\$3,086,740

As the world's fourth most populous nation, and the largest Muslim-majority nation, Indonesia has considerable influence in Southeast Asia. Indonesia is undergoing an historic transition to democracy while attempting to foster economic recovery and reform; it is critical that military reform keep pace with broader democratic reform. Indonesia's future political and economic path will have profound implications for U.S. strategic interests in the region such as combating terrorism, preserving regional stability in Southeast Asia, strengthening democracy and respect for human rights, and expanding access for U.S. exports and investment.

Our International Military Education and Training (IMET) program, Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) funding and other engagement activities are designed to:

- Enhance military professionalism
- Improve interoperability (critical in disaster relief, peace support operations, and other operations)
- Support Indonesian efforts to reform its defense establishment
- Provide opportunities for Indonesian military and civilian personnel to attend courses in, and have other exposure to, our norms of civil-military relations, defense budget formulation, and respect for internationally recognized human rights

In 2009 Indonesia hosted the annual GPOI Capstone multinational peace support exercise, bringing together under US sponsorship the region's GPOI participants.

The Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) is providing important training and education to assist Indonesia in combating terrorism. This program brings together counterparts from different countries and agencies across the Counterterrorism (CT) spectrum. Through this cross-fertilization, Indonesia is building a more comprehensive approach to addressing its particular concerns in combating terrorism; other countries in the region are gaining an understanding of the challenges, successes, and failures of CT efforts in Indonesia; and the United States is assisting Indonesia in building its long-term CT capacity.

The United States welcomes the continued participation of Indonesia in the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies' (APCSSL) executive courses, which are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations. The executive courses increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with officials from Indonesia.

Kiribati

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
GPOI	7	7	2	\$10,981	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	1	1	1	\$13,136	4	4	4	\$46,807
Totals:	8	8	3	\$24,117	4	4	4	\$46,807

As a means of strengthening defense ties with Kiribati, the United States welcomes its continued participation in the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies' (APCSS) courses, designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations. These courses increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with officials from Kiribati.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) funding has been requested for Kiribati for the first time in FY 2010. These funds will be used to provide training to strengthen its maritime search and rescue and disaster preparedness capabilities.

Korea, Republic of South

FY 2009					FY 2010			
Program	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
Exchange	7	5	7	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	1028	641	518	\$4,612,826	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	242	242	5	\$2,180,019	105	105	5	\$1,840,000
PME	4	2	4	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	12	12	9	\$28,298	29	29	12	\$71,601
Service Academies	5	5	4	\$142,874	2	2	1	\$4,000
Totals:	1298	907	547	\$6,964,017	136	136	18	\$1,915,601

Since the Korean War, the Republic of Korea (ROK) has proven a strategically important and reliable defense treaty ally. While efforts to reduce tensions on the Korean Peninsula are underway, the United States and the ROK continue to maintain and strengthen the three major elements of our security alliance: the 1953 Mutual Defense Treaty, strong bilateral ties, and the interoperability of our military forces to conduct combined operations. U.S. and ROK forces, unified under the Combined Forces Command, continue to enhance their capabilities to deter and, if necessary, defeat aggression. To sharpen readiness and interoperability, the Command is continually refining its vigorous program of training and exercises.

The key objectives of U.S. training are to: enhance partnership capacity in warfighting and senior executive leadership skills; ensure the interoperability between U.S. and ROK military forces to conduct combined operations; and foster continued relationships with ROK officers that build on the shared values and purpose for the U.S.-ROK Alliance. Toward that end, the United States and the ROK had signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for Professional Military Education (PME). Although the PME agreement recently expired, much re-negotiation occurred in FY 2009 and a new final agreement is expected soon. An interim agreement allowed the PME Reciprocal Exchange Program to continue in FY 2009, and it was comprised of an annual exchange with the Army Command and General Staff College (CGSC) and United States Marine Corps (USMC) Command and Staff College and a bi-annual exchange with the Air Command and Staff College.

In addition to these programs, the ROK sends additional officers to PME institutions, which the ROK pays for in cash through the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program. Air Force receives an additional annual slot at the Joint Forces Staff College. The ROK services receive one National Defense University slot each year and the ROK Army and the ROK Air Force each receive an annual U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force Senior Service College slot. The ROK Navy receives one Naval Command College and one Naval Staff College slot per year.

The United States welcomes the continued participation by the ROK in the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies' (APCSS) executive courses, which are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations. The executive courses increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from the ROK.

Laos

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	1	1	1	\$10,000	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	1	1	1	\$833	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	2	1	2	\$32,878	0	0	0	\$0.00
Misc								
DOD/DOS	1	1	1	\$2,500	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA								
Regional Centers	13	13	7	\$105,952	10	10	5	\$120,010
Totals:	18	17	12	\$152,163	10	10	5	\$120,010

The United States International Military Education and Training (IMET) program with Laos supports efforts to professionalize the military, improve English language skills, and provide needed technical skills as we seek to build a new relationship with the Lao People's Army. IMET funded English-language training began in FY 2008 when two Lao military students attended the Defense Language Institute-English Language Center (DLI-ELC). In 2009, English-language training continued, and will be a major focus area for IMET for the immediate future. Medical training in FY 2008 and FY 2009 helped to strengthen Laos's own capacity to deal with public health threats such as Pandemic Influenza and HIV/AIDS.

Representatives of the Lao government regularly attend four separate courses at the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS). The APCSS courses focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security issues and international relations. These courses are critical to increase awareness and understanding of U.S. and regional policy developments, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with officials from Laos.

The United States also plans to conduct a series of training events on Humanitarian Demining and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Removal, to enhance the Lao People's Army capacity to clear land of cluster munitions. This will be funded by Humanitarian Demining Assistance, and directly reinforces existing U.S. funded programs aimed at strengthening Laos's UXO-clearance capacity.

Malaysia

FY 2009					FY 2010			
Program	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
ALP	4	2	4	\$60,234	0	0	0	\$0.00
CTFP	67	67	20	\$721,476	0	0	0	\$0.00
DOHS/USCG	6	6	6	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	189	179	33	\$754,178	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	152	152	10	\$235,708	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	72	51	66	\$1,186,908	0	0	0	\$0.00
Misc DOD/DOS Non-SA	1	1	1	\$8,000	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	280	280	5	\$1,049,203	110	110	9	\$2,490,000
Regional Centers	22	22	11	\$175,502	20	20	8	\$217,187
Service Academies	4	4	3	\$73,519	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	797	764	155**	\$4,264,728	130	130	17	\$2,707,187

**Course count does not total correctly as individual courses were reported under multiple programs.

The United States has important security interests in Malaysia, which is currently chair of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC). A key counterterrorist partner, Malaysia borders and helps to safeguard one of the world's most important maritime waterways. U.S. military response to the Aceh tsunami crisis benefited from transit rights over Malaysian territory and access to Malaysian airfields.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) in FY 2008 and FY 2009 contributed significantly to the strengthening of our military-to-military ties and further familiarize the Malaysian military with U.S. doctrine, equipment, and management techniques through Professional Military Education (PME) courses at U.S. military colleges. IMET also reinforced the Malaysian military's commitment to human rights, good civil-military relations and management of defense resources. Training in FY 2009 and beyond is also focused at increasing Malaysia's maritime security capabilities. It also helps expand our access to, and cooperation with, Malaysian military leaders. Malaysia participates actively in, and provides other nations training for, multinational peace support operations, which necessitates U.S.-funded training that promotes interoperability.

The Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) has provided important training and education to assist Malaysia in integrating its interagency approach to combating terrorism, with a focus in FY 2009 on enhancing maritime security. This program brings together counterparts from different countries and agencies across the counterterrorism spectrum and, through this cross-fertilization process, builds a more comprehensive approach to addressing regional concerns in combating terrorism.

The United States welcomes the continued participation by Malaysia in the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies' (APCSS) executive courses, which are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations. The executive courses increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from Malaysia.

Marshall Islands

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
IMET-1	1	1	1	\$28,137	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	0	0	0	\$0.00	4	4	4	\$46,807
Totals:	1	1	1	\$28,137	4	4	4	\$46,807

As a means of strengthening ties with the Marshall Islands, the U.S. welcomes its continued participation in the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies' (APCSS) courses, designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations. The executive courses increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with officials from the Marshall Islands.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) funding was provided to the Marshall Islands for the first time in FY 2008. IMET funds are used to enhance the Marshall Islands' security forces' maritime security and disaster relief capabilities, with Mobile Training Teams providing local instruction in FY 2008 and FY 2009. More local training is planned for FY 2010 and FY 2011.

Micronesia

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	2	2	1	\$20,000	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	8	8	4	\$77,007	13	13	5	\$157,588
Service Academies	4	4	2	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	14	14	7	\$97,007	13	13	5	\$157,588

As a means of strengthening ties with Micronesia, the United States welcomes its continued participation in the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies' (APCSS) courses, designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations. The executive courses increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with officials from Micronesia.

Micronesia has a student in the US Naval Academy Class of 2010, and will vie for future academy attendance opportunities.

Mongolia

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	4	4	2	\$26,500	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMF	3	3	2	\$27,748	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	1	1	1	\$879,393	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	125	125	14	\$185,741	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	74	35	66	\$1,168,701	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	120	120	19	\$346,148	10	10	6	\$110,738
Totals:	327	288	104	\$2,634,231	10	10	6	\$110,738

Continued support of Mongolia's transformation into a secure, democratic, and stable country greatly serves the U.S. national interest. This support facilitates Mongolia's contribution to the security and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region, its participation in international peacekeeping missions, and support for Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) to assist in international peacekeeping efforts. . For a modest investment Mongolia has become a reliable partner.

With a trained cadre and training equipment provided from the now defunct Enhanced International Peacekeeping Capabilities (EIPC) program, the Mongolian General Staff established a Department of Peacekeeping Operations that developed and trained a Mongolian peacekeeping battalion for participation in international peace support operations and multinational training events. Building on this experience, Mongolia has deployed peacekeeping forces to Iraq, Afghanistan, Sierra Leone, and Kosovo, and has contributed military observers to United Nations peacekeeping missions in other countries. With funding from the Foreign Military Financing (FMF) and the Peacekeeping Operations Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI), Mongolia enhanced its - Five Hills - Training Center. This facility has hosted national and multinational GPOI peace support exercises in each year of 2006-2009. Funds from the Coalition Solidarity Fund are also being used to purchase equipment that will increase the deployment capabilities of the two current peacekeeping battalion and lay the groundwork for the planned standup of a third battalion.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) for Mongolia promotes civilian control of the military, military justice and law, and respect for international human rights standards. IMET funded language and professional military training not only strengthen U.S.-Mongolian defense ties, but also continue to build a cadre of pro-U.S. reformers in the most critical leadership positions in the armed forces. IMET programs have been largely responsible for developing the English language skills of the Mongolian officers and Non-Commissioned Officers who participated in deployments to Iraq from 2003-2009 and Afghanistan from 2004-2009. IMET-funded coursework included training in infantry, engineer, health care specialists, quartermaster, defense management, Ranger, civil military relations, and senior service education. The State Partnership Program between Mongolia and the Alaska National Guard also contributed to Mongolia's training, including medical readiness exercises.

The United States welcomes the continued participation by Mongolia in both the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS) and the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies' courses that focus on the peacetime aspects of security and international relations. These courses increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence.

Nauru

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
Regional Centers	2	2	1	\$26,272	3	3	3	\$36,220
Totals:	2	2	1	\$26,272	3	3	3	\$36,220

Nauru participation in Asia Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS) courses in FY 2009 and previous years offered the right level of engagement with the small island nation's security sector. The US will continue to invite one-to-three officials each year to APCSS events in the coming years.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) funding has been requested for Nauru for the first time in FY 2010. These funds will be used to provide training to strengthen its maritime security capabilities.

Niue

FY 2009					FY 2010			
Program	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
Regional Centers	0	0	0	\$0.00	1	1	1	\$7,291
Totals:	0	0	0	\$0.00	1	1	1	\$7,291

As a means of strengthening ties with Niue, the United States welcomes its participation in the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies' courses, designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations. The executive courses increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with officials from Niue. While no Niue officials were available to attend the Center's courses in FY 2009, an invitation will be extended again in FY 2010.

Papua-New Guinea

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
IMET-1	13	11	12	\$249,730	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	4	4	3	\$42,227	9	9	6	\$98,372
Totals:	17	15	15	\$291,957	9	9	6	\$98,372

U.S. national interests in Papua New Guinea (PNG) derive from security and policy considerations related to two U.S. energy corporations, ExxonMobil and InterOil, developing liquefied natural gas (LNG) projects worth over \$20 billion. The projects have the potential to transform PNG's economy and greatly enhance its regional strategic and political profile, making it an increasingly important player in regional security coordination; recognizing this, both Australia and the People's Republic of China (PRC) have increased investment and assistance levels in recent years. Just as important is PNG's status as home to one of the world's greatest remaining tropical rain forests and biodiversity reservoirs. PNG is the largest and most populous island nation in the South Pacific and neighbor to the troubled Indonesian province of West Papua; Indonesia depends on PNG's policy cooperation to help it deal with separatists there. U.S. interests include strengthening democratic institutions, assisting with development of disaster relief capabilities, supporting peaceful transition from civil strife to rule of law in Bougainville, destroying extensive caches of WWII weapons and explosives in Bougainville and elsewhere, maintaining friendly host country support for JPAC remains repatriation missions, supporting the nation's pursuit of free enterprise, and fostering stewardship of diverse natural resources.

FY 2008 and FY 2009 International Military Education and Training (IMET) funded activities continued to focus on professional military education (PME) for the PNG Defense Force (PNGDF), contributing to better discipline, and increasing PNG's ability to engage in cooperative international military-related efforts, including peacekeeping. Other FY 2009 IMET activity focused on PME courses for non-commissioned officers, and defense resource management.

The United States welcomes the continued participation of Papua New Guinea in the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies' (APCSS) executive courses, which are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations. The executive courses increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from Papua New Guinea. At our urging, PNG in 2010 passed legislation allowing PNGDF to participate in international peacekeeping operations (PKO); PNG will look to the U.S for training and assistance as it works with relevant UN agencies on actual participation.

Philippines

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	31	30	21	\$770,913	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMF	102	80	36	\$3,376,128	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	26	26	1	\$23,200	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	53	53	6	\$90,483	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	145	89	122	\$2,422,182	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	973	973	10	\$2,720,567	0	0	7	\$2,665,000
Regional Centers	38	38	15	\$272,921	19	19	8	\$206,600
Service Academies	6	6	4	\$285,202	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	1374	1295	212**	\$9,961,596	19	19	15	\$2,871,600

**Course count does not total correctly as individual courses were reported under multiple programs.

The Government of the Philippines continues to face threats from terrorist groups, including four terrorist groups on the U.S. government's Foreign Terrorist Organization list. Most notable because of the international threat they pose are the terrorist Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG), which has gained international notoriety with its kidnappings of foreign tourists and relief workers in the southern islands, as well as members of the Indonesia-based Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) organization. Efforts to track down and interdict ASG and JI members have met with significant success, especially in Basilan and Jolo, where U.S. troops provide counterterrorism (CT) assistance and training to Philippine soldiers, along with conducting humanitarian activities. In August 2006, the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) began a major offensive against ASG and JI on the island of Jolo. This offensive was successful and resulted in the deaths of ASG leader Khadafy Janjalani and his deputy, Abu Solaiman. The U.S. government provided rewards to Philippine citizens whose information led to these deaths in the military operations, as well as to many other operations against terrorist leaders. The broad-based efforts to weaken terrorist organizations have resulted in over 250 terrorists being killed or captured since August 2006.

Building on longstanding bilateral CT cooperation and stemming from commitments made during presidential discussions in both Manila and Washington, the United States and the Philippines have embarked on a comprehensive military-to-military program to enhance the AFP's CT capabilities. As U.S. military cooperation under this counterterrorism program grows, International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds have become an even more important part of the effort to maintain and enhance the professionalization of the AFP.

The Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) is providing important training and education to assist the Philippines in combating terrorism. This program brings together counterparts from different countries and agencies across the CT spectrum. Through this cross-fertilization, the Philippines is building a more comprehensive approach to addressing its particular concerns in combating terrorism; other countries in the region are gaining an understanding of the challenges, successes, and failures of CT efforts in the Philippines; and the United States is assisting the Philippines' build its long-term CT capacity.

In addition to our counterterrorism cooperation with the Philippines, the United States has important security, commercial, and political interests in the Philippines, a treaty ally that straddles important air and sea-lanes. As a nation committed to democratic political principles and as a regional leader, a stable Philippines is an important force for stability in Southeast Asia. The Philippines is committed to close relations with the United States in support of regional peace and security in Southeast Asia. It seeks to promote regional, economic, and political cooperation through the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the ASEAN Regional Forum, and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC). The Philippines joined the United States in co-hosting a successful ARF Disaster Relief Exercise, the first of its kind, in 2009.

IMET funds have contributed to overall regional stability and positively influenced the Philippine military's professionalism and discipline. IMET also has helped further strengthen civilian control over the military. The steady advancement of IMET graduates helps ensure the continued understanding and cooperation of the Government of the Philippines on U.S. views toward regional issues. IMET graduates who populate the top ranks of the AFP contribute to building the close professional military-to-military relations that exist between the U.S. military and the AFP. With the Visiting Forces Agreement (VFA) in force, the U.S. military is actively engaged in ship visits and joint training exercises with the AFP.

These cooperative bilateral military activities constitute important steps toward normalizing our military-to-military ties and increasing interoperability and standardization with the AFP. They also enable the AFP to defend the national borders against external aggression, counter separatist insurgencies, participate in regional peacekeeping operations, and combat terrorism. In support of these goals, and in keeping with our treaty ally relationship, Philippine officers have participated in a range of operational, officer training, and leadership courses. These include courses related to aviation, aircraft maintenance, field artillery, expeditionary warfare training, psychological operations, ranger operations, signals, supply, service and maintenance, the Medical Strategic Leadership Program, and similar courses.

Officer professionalization and leadership development are the aims of Command and Staff College and military law courses. Such training increases Philippine military exposure to the U.S. system of civil-military relations and respect for human rights. Staff officer and related courses are aimed at increasing Philippine officers' ability to participate effectively with the United States in international peacekeeping and related operations. A Joint Defense Assessment (JDA) conducted by the U.S. and Philippine militaries of the AFP's status and capabilities was accepted in September 2003 by President Arroyo as the basis for a further expansion of military cooperation through the jointly funded Philippine Defense Reform (PDR) program. As of January 2010, the Philippine government has contributed \$514 million to overall PDR objectives and reforms,

The provision of Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) funds enabled increased participation by the AFP in multinational peace operations training conducted regionally in 2009. This promoted the AFP's interoperability with U.S. forces as well as for the conduct of peace support operations with other regional militaries.

DoD has also funded Philippine participation in joint exercise training and a military training team assessment of defense needs and requirements. These also increase interoperability and provide the Philippines with a realistic assessment of how to shape their defense strategy.

As another means of strengthening our defense cooperation with the Philippines, the United States welcomes continued Philippine participation in the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies' (APCSS) executive courses, which are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations. The executive courses increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from the Philippines.

Samoa

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	2	1	1	\$10,000	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	2	2	2	\$46,719	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	0	0	0	\$0.00	2	2	2	\$21,015
Totals:	4	3	3	\$56,719	2	2	2	\$21,015

The U.S. national interests in Samoa are related to the U.S. government's national security interests in regional stability. Samoa is a close neighbor of American Samoa, with which it has long-standing ties. International Military Education and Training (IMET) funding supports Samoa's efforts to develop effective maritime security capabilities, as well as enhance its disaster relief and peacekeeping capabilities.

As a means of strengthening ties with Samoa, the United States welcomes its continued participation in the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies' (APCSS) courses, designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations. The executive courses increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with officials from Samoa. No Samoan officials were available to attend APCSS courses in FY 2009, but at least one student is expected to attend in FY 2010.

Singapore

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
FMS	1199	1079	427	\$107,321,299	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	55	55	4	\$56,560	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	35	35	1	\$137,354	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	14	14	9	\$7,706	13	13	10	\$24,310
Service Academies	10	10	4	\$142,874	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	1313	1193	445	\$107,665,793	13	13	10	\$24,310

Singapore's prosperous economy and extensive cooperation on a broad range of issues have made it an important U.S. security partner and an important force for stability and economic progress in Southeast Asia. In 2005, President Bush and Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong signed the Strategic Framework Agreement (SFA), which formalized and enhanced an already robust security relationship. The SFA serves as a statement of principles to guide our bilateral security relationship and reflects the convergence of strategic views between our two countries. The value of the familiarity, interoperability, and access afforded by our close military relationship was apparent during the rapid and successful mobilization of U.S. forces for the Indian Ocean tsunami relief operation in 2005. Singapore has supported efforts to bring stability and security to Iraq. The Singaporean government has deployed a C-130 transport plane and continues to rotate Landing Ship Tanks and KC-135s to provide logistics support for the multinational Iraq stabilization effort. Singapore deployed a dental team and bridge construction team to Afghanistan in support of a Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) in 2007. In 2009, Singapore opened a regional Command and Control (C2) center that will facilitate effective C2 for exercises, contingency operations and Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Relief efforts.

Singapore has been unfailing in its support for continued U.S. forward deployment in the region, including the provision of ready access to its military facilities following closure of U.S. bases in the Philippines. Singapore augmented at its own expense its pier at the Changi Naval Base to accommodate U.S. aircraft carriers. Singapore has provided staunch military support for U.S. overseas contingency operations since the September 11 attacks, including blanket overflight clearance and tanker fueling to form an air bridge in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. Approximately 150 U.S. logistics personnel stationed in Singapore support regular combined air exercises and more than 100 U.S. ship visits in a typical year. Singapore turns to the United States for approximately 85 percent of its total imports of military equipment. Our robust collaborative partnership stretches across all services and into the respective national labs in pursuit of mutually beneficial technologies.

Strengthening our defense ties with Singapore has included Foreign Military Sales (FMS) training, participation at U.S. Service Academies, and improved interoperability through combined exercises with U.S. forces. Significant accomplishments in these areas were noted in FY 2009, and the United States proposes further strengthening of our ties with Singapore in all these areas in FY 2010.

Singapore is a major FMS training customer and has training detachments in the continental United States. It has 48 open FMS training cases supporting 1,000 students a year. Singapore's new F-15SG detachment should be in place in FY 2009. The US Navy will provide qualification training for Singapore to use its new S70s as well as helicopter-ship integration training between the S70s and Singapore's newly acquired French Frigates. Singapore's High Mobility Artillery Rocket System (HIMARS) purchase is also likely to involve on-the-job training in FY 2010 at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, to improve interoperability with U.S. forces.

The United States welcomes the continued participation by Singapore in the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS) executive courses, which are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international

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relations. The executive courses increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from Singapore.

Solomon Islands

FY 2009					FY 2010			
Program	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
IMET-1	8	5	8	\$64,241	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	1	1	1	\$10,591	3	3	3	\$36,220
Totals:	9	6	9	\$74,832	3	3	3	\$36,220

U.S. national interests in the Solomon Islands emphasize strengthening the nation's capabilities to secure its maritime borders, advancing the process of truth and reconciliation, encouraging its democratic institutions, and preserving its biodiversity. Continued U.S. engagement in the Solomons is all the more important as it works with its Pacific Island neighbors to revitalize its security capabilities and rebuild systems of governance. We also have an interest in destroying extensive caches of WWII explosives, arms and materiel which threaten safety and discourage development; we will work with the Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI) and Royal Solomon Islands Police (RSIP) on arms destruction matters.

Continued International Military Education and Training (IMET) will ensure meaningful U.S. participation in the international effort to bring the Solomon Islands back from the brink of economic collapse. It also increases the country's ability to maintain control of its own fishery resources. To these ends, IMET-funded courses in FY 2008 and FY 2009 have focused on maritime security issues.

The United States welcomes the continued participation of the Solomon Islands in the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies' (APCSS) executive courses, which are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations. The executive courses increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with officials from these islands.

Taiwan

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
FMS	489	394	237	\$7,714,126	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	13	13	6	\$6,022	6	6	5	\$5,425
Service Academies	12	12	5	\$142,874	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	514	419	248	\$7,863,022	6	6	5	\$5,425

Consistent with the Taiwan Relations Act of 1979, it has been long-standing U.S. policy to make available to Taiwan defense articles and services to enable Taiwan to maintain a sufficient self-defense capability. This policy also seeks to reinforce regional stability. Training of Taiwan armed forces personnel can play a major role in the enhancement of Taiwan's security. For senior Professional Military Education (PME), Taiwan has been approved in principle for slots at the Naval, Army, and Air War Colleges; one slot each at the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps Command and General Staff Colleges; and one National Defense University (NDU) International Fellow for Academic Year 2010-2011.

During FY 2009, Taiwan officers completed courses at the National Defense University, Army War College, Air War College, and Naval Command College. Additional officers completed courses at the Army, Air Force, Naval, and Marine Corps Command and Staff Colleges. These programs increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency and confidence.

Taiwan cadets graduated from the Air Force Academy in 2008, and have cadets in the Classes of 2010, 2012, and 2013. West Point attendees include graduates in the Classes of 2008 and 2009, and members of the Classes of 2012 (two) and 2013. Naval Academy attendees include graduates in the Classes of 2008 and 2009, and member of the Classes of 2010 and 2012. Attendance of U.S. academies figures prominently in the development of junior officers in the Taiwan military.

Thailand

FY 2009					FY 2010			
Program	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	26	23	17	\$742,515	0	0	0	\$0.00
DOHS/USCG	55	55	2	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	36	23	24	\$458,962	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	404	404	14	\$431,276	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	160	95	118	\$2,147,415	0	0	0	\$0.00
Misc								
DOD/DOS Non-SA	1	1	1	\$8,000	0	0	0	\$0.00
Non-SA, UC, JCET	682	682	9	\$2,127,864	372	372	11	\$2,825,000
Regional Centers	37	37	18	\$290,586	16	16	7	\$182,712
Service Academies	6	6	4	\$358,721	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	1407	1326	207	\$6,565,339	388	388	18	\$3,007,712

The United States has significant security, commercial, and political interests in Thailand. One of five treaty allies in Asia, Thailand hosts over 40 joint military exercises, provides crucial access to Thai facilities, and has contributed troops to United Nations peacekeeping and U.S.-led coalition operations. Thailand hosts Cobra Gold, our largest multi-national exercise in Asia, and, by so doing, allows us to engage with not only the Thai military, but also the militaries of Singapore, Japan, Indonesia, and others. Thailand has made critical contributions to U.S. overseas contingency operations, including allowing access to its airspace and bases for Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) and Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) as well as deploying military engineers and medical personnel to Iraq and Afghanistan. In December 2003, Thailand was designated a Major Non-NATO Ally. Thailand permitted the United States to use Utapao Naval Air Station as the hub for relief operations in response to the December 26, 2004 tsunami that devastated the Indian Ocean region in Operation Unified Assistance, as well as the 2008 response to Cyclone Nargis in Burma. Thailand has traditionally had a robust International Military Education and Training (IMET) program. IMET graduates dominate the top levels of Thailand's Defense Ministry, Supreme Command headquarters, and all of the services. The majority (60%+) of the FY 2008 and FY 2009 IMET funds were devoted to Professional Military Education courses, as these schools claim much of the credit for the Thai officers' attainment of top level positions. IMET assistance and training funded by the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) has helped to develop and maintain a professional Thai military that is capable of participating in international peace support operations. Two U.S. educated and trained Thai Generals served as United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) force commanders. The Thai General who served as Deputy Chief of the EU-ASEAN Interim Monitoring Mission in Aceh was an IMET graduate.

The FY 2009 Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) provided important training and education to assist Thailand in integrating its approach to combating terrorism. This program brings together counterparts from different countries and agencies across the Counterterrorism (CT) spectrum. CTFP resources are used to engage the Royal Thai Government at the highest levels (such as the Director of the National Security Council) as well as at the decision-maker and action officer level. Efforts are focused on niches perceived to be weak points, including interagency cooperation, information sharing, and institutional knowledge bases in specific areas related to countering terrorism. Every effort is made to ensure that CTFP resources are not duplicative with other USG programs and resources, and instead synergistic, focusing on areas not otherwise addressed. As a result, CT cooperation with Thailand is consistently rated by

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USG officials as excellent and, with continued CTFP assistance, the Royal Thai Government (RTG) capacity to support greater cooperation with more skilled personnel with increased interagency coordination can be improved even more.

Thai officers have traditionally attended U.S. service academies. Service academy attendance has traditionally provided an invaluable means to foster long-standing ties with the Thai military and to provide in-depth exposure to the U.S. system of civil-military relations, military law, and related issues. The Thai military has expressed interest in participating in the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD)-sponsored Defense Resource Management Study (DRMS). This program's intent is to work with the host-nation military to design a multi-year resource management model tailored to the specific requirements and unique aspects of that country. OSD is considering this request.

The United States welcomes the continued participation by Thailand in the Asia-Pacific Center for Strategic Studies' (APCSS) senior executive, junior executive, and Comprehensive Security Responses to Terrorism (CSRT) courses, which are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations. The courses increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from Thailand as well as bridge differences among civil and military leaders from participating countries.

Timor-Leste, Democratic Republic of

FY 2009					FY 2010			
Program	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	1	1	1	\$10,000	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	10	38	10	\$270,568	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	3	3	3	\$19,201	15	15	8	\$108,255
Totals:	45	40	14	\$238,086	15	15	8	\$108,255

Timor-Leste has established a modest defense force, Falintil-Forças de Defesa de Timor Leste (F-FDTL), comprised of about 730 active duty personnel. Although Timor-Leste's security will ultimately depend in large measure on good relations with neighboring countries, the country requires armed forces with a defined mission and basic equipment for defense, support, communication, disaster management, humanitarian relief, and transportation. As the military is less than ten years old and is rebuilding after the security crisis of April-May 2006, the F-FDTL needs training for its new officers.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds supported English-language training in FY 2009 that will help build the pool of qualified candidates for further training in the United States. FY 2010 IMET will provide opportunities for civilian and F-FDTL attendance at courses that discuss transparent, efficient, and effective budgeting, logistics, acquisition, and resource management processes. It will also provide opportunities for civilian and F-FDTL attendance at courses that emphasize the principles of a civilian-led military, respect for human rights, and the law of war - as well as a special focus on coastal and port security. This training will help institutionalize these concepts in the Ministry of Defense and the military, and assist the Government of Timor Leste in establishing effective and sustainable defense management systems.

Tonga

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	1	1	1	\$10,000	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	10	10	1	\$476,695	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	42	42	3	\$75,219	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	17	10	17	\$236,808	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	6	6	5	\$54,500	6	6	6	\$62,660
Service Academies	2	2	2	\$147,038	0	0	0	\$0.00
Totals:	78	71	29	\$1,000,260	6	6	6	\$62,660

The Kingdom of Tonga, a highly traditional society where the King and nobles dominate political life, interacts with the United States mainly in such Pacific organizations as the Pacific Community, the Forum Fisheries Agency, and the South Pacific Regional Environment Program. U.S. interests in Tonga include encouraging democratic institutions and assisting in environmental protection efforts. International Military Education and Training (IMET) is an important vehicle for pursuing U.S. interests, particularly in the area of maritime security and coastal patrol in FY 2009.

Tonga joined other regional nations (New Zealand, Australia, Vanuatu, and Fiji) in 1999 in providing unarmed peace monitors once a truce was achieved in Papua New Guinea's Bougainville. Tonga sent troops to Solomon Islands as part of the Regional Assistance Mission. In June 2004, Tonga sent a unit of 45 troops to Iraq where they supported the U.S. Marines in the conduct of security and stabilization operations. IMET and the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) provide Professional Military Education (PME) and training to Tonga's Defense Force with emphasis on respect for human rights, civilian control over the military, military peace support operations skills, and military justice. IMET in FY 2009 also helped to support Tonga's ability to contribute to regional peace support operations and contributed to Tonga's development of a maritime security capability through training in peacekeeping and international maritime search operations. GPOI also supports the development of international peacekeeping interoperability within the Tongan Land Force through assisting their participation in multinational peace support exercises conducted regionally.

The United States welcomes the continued participation of Tonga in the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies' (APCSS) executive courses, which are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations. The executive courses increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with officials from Tonga.

Tonga has cadets in the U.S. Military Academy Class of 2011 and Naval Academy Class of 2013. Attendance of U.S. academies figures prominently in the development of junior officers in the Tongan military, and encourages future Tongan participation in coalition missions.

Tuvalu

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	1	1	1	\$10,000	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	3	3	2	\$29,638	1	1	1	\$7,291
Totals:	4	4	3	\$39,638	1	1	1	\$7,291

As a means of strengthening ties with Tuvalu, the United States welcomes its continued participation in the Asia-Pacific Center For Security Studies' (APCSS) courses, designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations. The executive courses increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with officials from Tuvalu. FY 2009 saw a spike in officials attending APCSS.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) funding has been requested for Tuvalu for the first time in FY 2010. These funds will be used to provide training to strengthen its maritime security capabilities.

Vanuatu

FY 2009					FY 2010			
Program	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
IMET-1	9	7	8	\$90,126	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	1	1	1	\$10,591	1	1	1	\$7,291
Totals:	10	8	9	\$100,717	1	1	1	\$7,291

U.S. national interests in Vanuatu center on strengthening the nation's role in regional security, assisting its efforts to continue liberalizing its economy, and encouraging its political leadership role among the South Pacific countries. Vanuatu is the world's smallest country to receive a Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) compact; its successful completion of MCC-financed road building projects have made it a regional model for enhanced government efficiency and cooperation with the U.S. Other interests include building Vanuatu's capacity to secure its maritime borders and encouraging programs that protect the island's environment and fragile natural resources. The People's Republic of China (PRC) has strengthened its bilateral partnership with Vanuatu recognizing its key political and regional strategic role.

The small Vanuatu Mobile Force (VMF) must patrol a vast area of ocean; we aim to continue to strengthen its capacities. U.S. Coast Guard training in FY 2009 supplemented Australian and New Zealand programs and helped upgrade VMF capabilities. Continued International Military Education and Training (IMET) funding for maritime officer training in FY 2010 will help improve force discipline and enhance its maritime security capabilities, as well as address the continuing need for human rights training. Our assistance also helps Vanuatu participate fully in international peacekeeping (PKO) efforts.

Vietnam

Program	FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value	Training Sessions	Individual Students	Course Count	Dollar Value
CTFP	3	3	2	\$23,250	0	0	0	\$0.00
FMS	1	1	1	\$0.00	0	0	0	\$0.00
GPOI	7	7	5	\$11,033	0	0	0	\$0.00
IMET-1	15	9	9	\$241,552	0	0	0	\$0.00
Misc DOD/DOS Non-SA	1	1	1	\$2,500	0	0	0	\$0.00
Regional Centers	59	59	8	\$90,681	10	10	6	\$110,738
Totals:	86	80	26	\$369,016	10	10	6	\$110,738

U.S. national security will be served by a stable, fully integrated Vietnam with increasing economic prosperity and trade relations with the United States. The United States seeks to enhance Vietnam's ability to be a constructive regional player. Evidence of success in this area is seen in Hanoi's active participation in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the ASEAN Regional Forum, the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) group, in its term on the United Nations Security Council in 2008-2009, in regional Search And Rescue (SAR) and humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HA/DR) activities, and other strategic dialogues and cooperation. Vietnam chaired APEC in 2006.

The United States can also improve trust through steady expansion of military-to-military contacts, involvement of Vietnam in peace support operations training through the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI), exchanges of senior military officials, and additional U.S. Navy ship visits (Vietnam hosted U.S. Navy ship visits in 2007-2009).

In June 2005, the United States and Vietnam concluded a section 505 agreement on end-use assurances under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which permitted International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds for Vietnam to be spent for the first time. IMET support has primarily focused on English language instruction in FY 2007 to FY 2009. In FY 2008, IMET funds supported a very successful, in-country medical Mobile Training Team (MTT) course, which provided the Vietnamese military with the framework to train its deployable surgical assets in support of international humanitarian and peacekeeping missions. FY 2009 IMET courses included Search and Rescue for its coast guard-like security arm.

The Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS) will continue to invite representatives from Vietnam to reinforce our defense cooperation and foster links with other regional partners and neighbors. The executive courses are designed to focus on the non-warfighting aspects of security and international relations and increase awareness and understanding of U.S. policies, leading to increased trust, transparency, and confidence. The courses also allow U.S. officers to build lasting relationships with their counterparts from Vietnam.

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